

# THE RIO NEWS.



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## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Influenza is reported to be increasing in Buenos Aires with the fall of temperature.

—General Julio Roca continues in a low state of health, and many important functions have had to be deferred in consequence.

—Foot and mouth disease is reported to be steadily spreading over Uruguay. Fortunately it is of a mild character, and the death rate is said not to exceed 8 per mil.

—The Argentine government, it is said, has rejected an offer of Austro to sell another cruiser, now partly finished. One "Guthrie" is apparently enough, even for Argentina.

—On April 1st the British Hospital at Montevideo had 17 patients under treatment. During the month 20 patients were admitted, 18 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 17 under treatment at the end of the month.

—It seems to be still undecided whether President Roca will visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, or not? If he can not do it without a conveyance and suite, such as he brought to Rio, the expense will probably prove to be an obstacle.

—Monsignor Sublatinei, the new papal nuncio to the Argentine republic, was officially received by General Roca on the 16th inst., when he presented the green palm that was used by the Pope himself on Palm Sunday as a special gift to the General's daughter, who recently married Sr. Demarchi.

—An Italian baron has run away with a Russian princess' jewels in Paraguay. What the aristocracy are doing up in the unrefined backwoods of Paraguay we can not imagine. The simple natives up there will hardly appreciate the customs and manners of polite society as illustrated by these incidents.

—During the first quarter of 1900 the official value of imports at Buenos Aires was \$31,691,648 gold against \$29,821,072 gold during the same period in 1899. The official value of exports was \$52,681,112 gold against \$47,532,892 during the same period last year. The import of specie was \$2,992,918 gold and exports \$65,671.

—Congress has decided to form a new province in the Pampa, the capital being Bahia Blanca. We should like to have the Argentine registrar general's report on the population of the new province, as our own experience from the new capital to the Rio Colorado, the Rio Negro and to Nequen is that of a silent—not booming—wilderness. Those who lack consciences should put in for posts as *jueces de paz* in the districts of the new province.

—In Calle Rivadavia number 7000 and odd a clandestine cigar factory has been found, which, it seems, has defrauded the revenue for a long time. 1,200,000 cigars were found ready to send out and none of them had the tax stamp on them. It is said by an evening paper that the owners of the factory were related to a member of the government and tried to use their influence to escape scot free. However, they will be punished severely. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The sanitary commission from Buenos Aires, which was appointed to enquire into the bubonic outbreak in Rosario, received orders on the 20th inst. to return to Buenos Aires, the cases having come to an end. Rosario is by no means a clean city, but from its healthy position its inhabitants enjoy good health for the most part. The bubonic plague has been no more prominent there than in Rio, but typhoid fever is answerable for a large percentage of deaths.

—Judge French has sentenced Passo, the ruffian who murdered Ramayon in January 1898 at the Café Adela, Palermo, to ten years imprisonment. An appeal has been made as this sentence is considered very severe for a mere murderer. — *B. A. Herald*. (Poor fellow! Why punish him at all? He's only a poor savage, and probably will kill another as soon as he is free! Let him go, by all means, and give him an indemnity for the cruel imprisonment which he has already suffered!)

—Congress should study the history of the government of the city of Washington before adopting a form of government for this capital. The best of the unmy forms has been the one now in force which is that of three commissioners with no legislative body, and that is what we want. — *Buenos Aires Herald*. Better not offer any such advice, colleague, for it will invariably lead to failure. There has been an immense amount of such study up here, and it invariably leads to impossible results. Anglo-Saxon models will not suit Latin views and requirements, and their adaptations are simply unworkable. — *Ed. News*.

—Sr. Criado de Colonia is the happy possessor of an iron cannon bearing the initials and royal crown of King George. This gun, which once belonged to the British army, is believed to have formed part of the artillery at Colonia, under command of Captain Pack (or Park) which was surrendered to the Spanish in the shameful capitulation of Gen. Whitelock in 1807. It is probably the only British trophy held in this country, though there are several in Argentina. Sr. Criado has offered the gun to the government, which will probably take an opportunity of bringing it to the capital and placing it in some public site. — *Montevideo Times*, May 9. (Why has no patriotic Britisher thought of buying up the trophy, and thus prevent its public exhibition? If the defeat at Majuba demanded revenge, why should not the defeat and surrender of Whitelock have stirred up the same feeling?)

—At Cordoba, so says a local paper, some boys of ten years of age or thereabouts, dug up the body of a man recently buried and cut it up in the cemetery. They cut the flesh off the body and choked the bones in the presence of a lady. — (This is a very interesting story. Was the dissection done in the interests of science, or for the amusement of the lady?)

—So far as we have noted the rich men of this country have carefully cut off their wealth for themselves and for their families. They have not learned the art of giving which accompanies a high order of civilization. No hospitals are endowed, no orphanages are built for the unfortunate, no colleges are endowed or schools established, everything being left for the paternal government, while the rich add to their riches and then expect to be honoured because they have added to the riches with which they started. They have an undoubted right to get all they can and keep within the law, but they have no right to expect to be counted as in any way or degree public benefactors. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The Argentine minister of agriculture has ordered the director of the national library to compile a book containing a description of the republic, an essay on its intellectual, social and economic progress and other information. The book must be ready by July 31st and will be in Spanish, English and French. The object of the book is to spread a more correct knowledge of Argentina throughout Europe, for which purpose all unpleasant facts, that might deter immigration or represent the country as semi-civilised, will be carefully eliminated. — *Montevideo Times*. (When the book is published, some well-informed resident of the country should publish a criticism narrating the corruption, the crimes, judicial failures, police aggressions, fiscal impositions, and all that. The emigrant should see the dark side of Argentine life as well as the bright side.)

—According to the *Siglo* of yesterday it is already certain that six leading European firms will present tenders for the construction of the new port of Montevideo on July 31st the date fixed for the opening of tenders. Mr. Chénard, it is added, has concluded the drafting of the definite plans for the port, as also of the modifications introduced in the conditions for tender. Five hundred copies of these are being printed in Paris, and will be distributed in the proper quarters. Copies will arrive here at the end of the month. Two French engineers, MM. Thomas and Craver have just arrived here, in representation of a nucleus of important French firms and capitalists, to study the matter on the spot and report to their principals. Tenders are also expected from two leading houses of Berlin and Hamburg, who have been induced to interest themselves by Herr Kammer, one of the directors of the surveys. The German minister of commerce is also said to be exerting himself to induce German firms to interest themselves in the business. — *Montevideo Times*, May 12.

—In April, 1899, in a bowling alley in Calle San José, there was a violent quarrel over some trivial incident, between the two men Juan Gracioso and Felix Baldequie. A knife was used, and Baldequie was severely stabbed in two places, dying from the wounds some days later. Gracioso fled, and was not captured without considerable trouble. What happened in the first trial we do not remember, but in the second he was found guilty and sentenced to the punishment (quite inadequate) of nine years' imprisonment. The third and last trial has just taken place before the Superior Tribunal. The verdict was substantially to the effect that it was "not proven" that Gracioso was the author of the wounds. In accordance with this the judges acquitted him, at the same time expressing their disagreement with the finding, which is equivalent to saying that they believe the man was guilty of the murder and ought to have been punished. It is useless to comment on this, as it is only repeating remarks which we have to make almost daily. It is merely one of the innumerable cases of murder left unpunished because juries scandalously fail or refuse to perform their duty. — *Montevideo Times*, May 11.

—A man is rarely if ever honest because honesty is the best policy. If he is a born cheat he will be a born cheat, whether in the gutter or in the palace. If he be born a mean, sordid, hypocrite he will be mean and sordid to the end of the chapter. The duckegg that a hen devotedly hatches will not result in a chicken, but in a duck, and despite the frantic cluckings of the step-mother that duck will take to the water. You cannot make the man with a mean strain in him, with a moral blight on him, inherited from generations of degenerates—you cannot make such a man decent. But you can ask society to be sufficiently self-respecting to keep him in his place. Self-respect in the community, as in the individual, is the consequence of the development of certain virtues which require careful nourishment. If you make war against one of the chief agencies by which the social as well as the personal virtues are developed, what can you expect? Clearly, the relative absence of such virtues and the natural consequences of their absence. For years we have allowed the main chance to be practically held up to society here in Buenos Aires as the only religion worthy of our devotion—and now every other day we have asientos ruidosos in which "personas concidas" figure so conspicuously and so lamentably. But the remedy is in our own hands. — *Southern Cross*.

The consolidated company will have a capital of \$160,000,000, all of which is taken by 3 men. Andrew Carnegie takes over \$80,000,000; Henry Phipps Jr. about \$18,000,000; Henry C. Frick about \$16,000,000; Charles M. Schwab about \$18,000,000; F. T. F. Lovejoy about \$8,000,000, and the balance in smaller sums. There are 20 millionaires in the concern.

## ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

L. &amp; R. P. BANK VS. LONDON &amp; BRAZ. BANK.

A very interesting match took place at Icaraby on Sunday and resulted in a win for the River Plate Bank by a narrow margin of 10 runs. The Plate team batted first, and made a sensational start, losing five wickets for 7 runs, but the next wicket fell at 18 and the seventh at 60 and the full score amounted to 124, out of which Connolly scored 60 runs and H. Hargreaves 25.

The Brazilian Bank then went in and runs came at a great pace from the bats of Rolls and Wright, who knocked up 73 before Wright was bowled by Francis for a well played 19. Blake followed him and made 11, but Rolls went on scoring and was eventually bowled by Francis for a good contribution of 60. The remaining wickets fell rapidly and the innings closed for 114. The River Plate with 34 hour to play started their second innings with Tootal and Connolly and when time was called had lost 6 wickets for 52, all of which fell to Wright's bowling.

The scores were:

## LONDON RIVER PLATE BANK.

## 1st innings

E. A. Tootal, b. Wright.....	1
J. Robinson, c. Stutfield, b. Wright.....	0
A. E. Ridgway, b. Stutfield.....	5
C. A. Connolly, c. and b. Stutfield.....	60
G. H. Lomas, c. Rolls, b. do.....	0
S. Francis, c. do b. do.....	0
C. Hargreaves, c. do b. do.....	25
C. Hargreaves, c. Rolls, b. Stutfield.....	25
C. H. Lloyd, b. Wright.....	13
K. W. Walter, not out.....	0
C. H. T. Allen, run out.....	2
Extras.....	4

Total.....124

## 2nd innings

E. A. Tootal, c. and b. Wright.....	18
A. E. Ridgway, b. Wright.....	3
C. A. Connolly, b. do.....	10
S. Francis, not out.....	5
C. Hargreaves, b. Wright.....	1
C. Hargreaves, c. Turner, b. Wright.....	2
C. H. Lloyd, b. Wright.....	6
C. H. T. Allen, not out.....	1
Extras.....	1

Total.....52

## LONDON &amp; BRAZILIAN BANK.

A. R. L. Wright, b. Francis.....	19
O. W. Rolls, b. do.....	60
A. G. C. Blake, b. do.....	11
A. L. Stutfield, c. Allen, b. Ridgway.....	0
A. M. Hadden, c. Connolly, b. Francis.....	0
W. J. Millions, c. do b. do.....	0
R. R. Napier, c. C. Hargreaves, b. Francis.....	7
L. W. Turner, b. Ridgway.....	3
E. H. Statham (sub.), b. do.....	0
R. F. Bradford, b. do.....	2
A. J. Hunt, not out.....	10
Extras.....	10

Total.....114

## SANTOS CRICKET.

S. A. C. VS. S. P. A. C.

Played at Santos 13th inst., and won by the home club after a well contested game. Crewe played a patient innings for São Paulo and Burgos did well for Santos. Tomlinson is to be congratulated on his bowling, taking all the Panistas' wickets except one, his analysis being 8 wickets for 40 runs. Burgos kept wicket well, otherwise the fielding of the Santos was very poor, and must improve immensely before they can hope to meet with any success against their opponents.

Tes, kindly provided by Mrs. Barham, added much to the enjoyment of a good day's cricket.

## S. A. C.

## 1st innings.

A. Kealman, ct. sub., b. King.....	9
A. M. Burgos, ct. Crewe, b. Miller.....	38
A. Richards, ct. Barber, b. King.....	0
C. L. Stock (Captain), b. do.....	0
F. H. Gepp, b. Miller.....	13
G. Tomlinson, b. King.....	7
C. R. Murray, ct. Webster, b. Barber.....	11
R. C. Lloyd, b. Miller.....	3
W. C. Preece, b. do.....	1
J. Meadows, ct. Jeffreys, b. Miller.....	0
C. Stuart Smith, not out.....	1
Extras.....	8

Total.....101

## 2nd innings.

A. Kealman, b. Miller.....	4
C. L. Stock (Captain), not out.....	13
C. R. Murray, ct. Barber, b. King.....	5

Total 2 wks.....22

## S. P. A. C.

P. W. Crewe, b. Tomlinson.....	19
F. Florde, ct. Richards, b. Tomlinson.....	9
C. W. Miller (Captain), ct. Burgos, b. do.....	7
F. Stewart, run out.....	6
H. E. Barber, ct. Kealman, b. Tomlinson.....	7
M. King, st. Burgos, b. do.....	13
W. Jeffreys, ct. Stuart Smith, b. do.....	8
W. F. Rule, ct. Tomlinson, b. Kealman.....	0
J. Webster, st. Burgos, b. Tomlinson.....	0
J. Holland, not out.....	0
J. Glencross, b. Tomlinson.....	0
Extras.....	10

Total.....58

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st innings	2nd innings
S. A. C.	O M R W
C. W. Miller, 16 6 31 5	7 3 7 1
M. King, 18 3 38 4	0 0 0 1
H. E. Barber 9 3 2 24 1	8 2 14 0
	W. Holland, 1 0 1 0

M. King bowled 1 no ball.

S. P. A. C.	O	M	R	W
G. Tomlinson.....	32	2	15	40 8
W. C. Preece.....	15	7	18 0	
A. Kealman.....	13	9	7 1	
R. C. Lloyd.....	5	0	13 0	
W. C. Preece, howled 1 wide and 1 no ball.				

## S. PAULO FACTS.

The electric bonds are still an all-absorbing topic of conversation. "Have you been in the new bonds yet?" is a question as much used as interrogations on the value of the milreis. The cars are so clean, easy-going and speedy—a contrast in every respect to the mile-drawn caravans, that there is some pleasure in travelling in them. At night they are so brilliantly lighted that they seem to flash along the dim streets, like a fiery meteoric athwart the darkened sky, and inside their newspaper reading is as easy as in the daytime. The speed is refreshing; at times, when the state of the traffic permits, there is a sharp run which exhilarates with what Le Comte de Monte Cristo termed, "le plaisir de la vitesse." The pickings of a conductor should be reduced to a minimum, for when receiving a fare, he has to pull a cord which rings a bell and registers the numbers on a big dial; for defaulters it will be a case for "the dear innocent things" to be asked to "pray come with a ring." Two defects are, that the arrangement of seats built to hold four people comfortably, is expanded into the familiar legend "to seat five," and that the incessant sounding of the warning bell is a trifle jarring to any possessed of weak nerves. Two improvements may be somewhat disconcerting at first to those accustomed to the regulationless system of the Viçosa—the bonds only stop to take up passengers at stated intervals, and no smoking is allowed in the three front benches.

Pullist railway shares continue on the downgrade. In all probability they will fall still lower, when the new shares are issued. These are to be offered to present holders at par.

São Paulo is once more possessed of a theatre. Since the burning of the São José three years ago, the tin Polytheama has had to serve as a makeshift. Dr. Penteado's new little theatre is ready for use and is waiting for the artists of the Sansone company to commence operations, or rather operas. Saturday was to have been the first night, but the lateness of the steamer has deferred it till May 23rd.

Our friend the *Diario* has been again drawing on its fertile imagination for a "London" telegram. It apparently thinks that Englishmen repeat Ladyship's day exuberations on every success, for it telegraphs that on receipt of the news of the occupation of Kronstadt, the streets were filled with men waving banners and singing *God save the Queen* and that the local Roberts had to break up these demonstrations for fear of riots.

The dedication of Mr. Dooley's last book, "In the Hearts of His Countrymen" is significant. It says: "To Sir George Newman, Bart., Messrs. George Routledge & Sons, Limited, and other Publishers who, uninvited, presented Mr. Dooley to a part of the British public." In the preface Mr. Dooley says: "The author may excuse the presentation of these sketches to the public on the ground that, if he did not publish some of them, somebody would, and, if he did not publish the others, nobody would."

## TO LET

In the best part of Rua Senador Vergueiro, 2 bed rooms with bath. Apply to Messrs. Cransley & Co., Rua do Ouvidor No. 39.

## POTATOES.

New Zealand potatoes recently arrived by S. S. "Gothic." Apply Rua 1,º de Março, No. 4

## AGENT WANTED.

To represent on commission a leading English firm manufacturing Stoves, Links, Photo. Frames, Ladies' Belts, and similar lines. Address with full particulars A. care of W. H. Smith & Son, L. and N. W. Railway Station, Birmingham, England. (31)

## CORRESPONDENT.

An expert correspondent, translator, shorthand writer and typewriter wishes employment in Rio. Apply to M. F. B., this office.

## PETROPOLIS.

To let under contract a comfortable and splendid large house, in a very good condition, suitable for a family of high standing or a first class boarding house. The property is located in one of the principal streets of Petropolis at six minutes distance from the railway station. It has a magnificent park, thoroughly cultivated and full of trees, plenty of water, donkeys, stables and other dependencies. For further information please apply at the office of this Newspaper. (31)

## WANTED

A young woman desirous of returning to England, offers her services as nurse to children, or mother's help, in return for passage. Five years reference. Information by favor Cransley & Co., No. 39 Rua do Ouvidor. (u. f. n.)

## SITUATION WANTED.

By a first-class German cook in the residence of a family of good position. Apply at Rua Riachuelo No. 114, Jundia.

## AGUA MINERAL NATURAL

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TELEPHONE 450. RIO DE JANEIRO

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Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

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No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

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## Hotels.

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RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI &amp; Co.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with terraces for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially noted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement of every Hotel Theresopolis, where the hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been re-painted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

## The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular notice will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

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GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer Guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 35, " Vis. Inhauma.

" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " de Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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This well noted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribotzi,

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1st class German cooking,

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## MODERATE PRICES

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Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.



## CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

## Great Britain.

MAY 15.—An official telegram says the Boers retreating from Natal are offering a tenacious resistance to the advancing British. The cavalry pursued them 40 miles across a waterless region, without any marked advantage. General Buller reports that the Boers occupied Dundee, a General Buller, to-day occupied Dundee. It is also reported that in the fighting on the Zand river the British losses were 11 killed and 20 wounded. Major Strenger and Lieutenants Collins and Thorne were amongst the killed, and Major Watling and Capt. Goldworthy were wounded. The losses from Wepener to Kroustad were 70 killed and 150 wounded. Lord Roberts' advanced guard is now at Kroustad, some miles to the north of Kroustad. Mafeking was gallantly and hopelessly holding out the 9th inst.—The *Daily Express* states that Pope Leo XIII is preparing an encyclical in which he recapitulates all the chief events of his pontificate. The Germans in East Africa have seized a large tract of land hitherto held by the Congo Free State.

MAY 16.—General Buller has occupied Glencoe, and reports that the Boers have evacuated Biggarsburg. The British losses since the beginning of the campaign are returned officially as 18,799, the majority of course being those wounded. Lord Roberts has forwarded a despatch received from Mafeking dated 7th inst., in which Col. Buller Powell said everything was going well there. Typhoid fever was diminishing in the besieged town, and besides an abundance of ammunition there were provisions sufficient to last up to the 10th June. A telegram published by the *Daily Mail* stating that Mafeking had surrendered, was immediately denied. The telegram came from Lorenzo Marques. Another telegram from Lorenzo Marques states that a determined attack on Mafeking by the Boers, they were repelled with heavy losses. The steamer *Jeannette*, which took cattle from Buenos Aires to Beira, lost over 60 per cent of the animals on the voyage. General Buller gave battle to the Boers near Ladysmith, killing 40 and making 30 prisoners.

MAY 17.—Lord Roberts reports that General Hunter has occupied Christonia, and Kamele's division has seized Clocolan. Lord Roberts is said to be leading the Mafeking relief column in person. Mr. S. Ashcroft, the great paper mills of the *Daily Chronicle* at Sittingbourne have been destroyed by fire. The damages have been estimated at £200,000. The Governor of Beira gave a banquet to the British officers there and toasted England as the ancient ally of Portugal. A Pretoria telegram states that on the 13th inst. the Boers made a determined attack on Mafeking but lost 17 killed and 42 wounded. The report published by the *Daily Mail* that Col. Buller Powell had surrendered, was immediately denied. Buller and Hunter are pressing on to the Transvaal borders. Balfour says there will be no exchange of prisoners just yet.

MAY 18.—Lord Methuen has occupied the town of Gussifort, and has captured the Boer commanders Daprez and Daniels with 40 other prisoners. General Hutton has defeated the Boers north of Kroustad, leaving 45 Boers dead or dying on the field, and capturing 23 prisoners, amongst whom was a brother of General Botha. The Boers evacuating Kroustad blew up the bridge over the Rhenoster spruit. Lord Roberts telegraphs that Lord Methuen occupied Hoopstad without resistance and captured the Boer generals Daprez and Daniels with 40 soldiers under their command. (It seems difficult to confuse Gussifort and Hoopstad, but of such are the local papers.) General Hamilton's cavalry entered Lindley on the 16th inst., after a skirmish, but failed to find President Steyn as was expected. Hutton's force 80 miles to the north-east of Kroustad, defeated the Boer force, taking Commandant Botha's field cornet prisoner, 5 soldiers and 17 policemen. Rumors are current that Mafeking has been relieved. On the 16th inst. 120 Camulian volunteers and 300 mounted infantry left Southampton for the Cape. A Pretoria telegram says that the Boers have raised the siege of Mafeking and that the British from the south have relieved the garrison. Telegrams from Kimberley say that Dr. Jameson has been appointed a director of the De Beers mines. There is a rumor that General Buller has captured the Boer general Botha, one officer and 22 soldiers. (This is evidently inexact and refers to the capture of Bloff).

MAY 19.—During the past week in Sidney there have been 220 cases of bubonic plague, of which 74 have been fatal. Throughout the north of Europe the cold has been intense, while reports from New York say that the temperature there is 37 degrees centigrade, with cases of sunstroke happening daily. The price of ice in the eastern states is enormous. The daily papers in London are chiefly occupied with the of Mr. Chamberlain, who proposes an amendment in case of local disagreement the question in dispute shall be referred to the imperial government.

The telegrams now sent from the United States say that the reception of the Boer delegates was not so cordial as was previously reported, and the mission is likely to end in a deadlock. (Not only likely but certain).—

Buller occupied Newcastle on Thursday last. The column that is said to have relieved Mafeking on the 17th is reported to have taken a large supply of provisions for the garrison. The same column is said to have dispersed the Boers besieging the town. (The news we have up to time of writing is unsatisfactory, but we hope the siege has been raised. If so, Buller-Powell has done the most gallant feat of arms since Osman Pasha held Plevna). A Reuter telegram says that the American government has asked its representatives in South America to give detailed reports about the Germans in that continent, their numbers, language and customs, in view of a possible German invasion. (Stuff and nonsense!) And likewise both the Cape Colony and Natal have prohibited the importation of Argentine cattle, owing to a loss of 60% of the cattle imported. There was a stiff fight at Krcalpin, 38 miles south of Mafeking, in which the British were entirely victorious. They took 91 prisoners, including Mr. Bloff, the young relative of the President Kruger who insulted the Queen some two years ago and was punished for the offence. The news that Mafeking was relieved after a siege of 245 days (though unconfirmed), was received in London with the wildest enthusiasm. Buller has 7,000 Boers retreating before him from the fastnesses of Natal. The Free States are completely disorganised, and say that Pretoria will not hold out, and that Kruger will move the seat of government to Lichtenburg. There were 30,000 people in front of the war office awaiting confirmation of the relief of Mafeking, and the Bishop of London made a thrilling speech in praise of the defenders. General Dumbold has defeated the Boers at Laing's Nek, and has taken prisoners. His cattle trekked 138 miles in eight days, which is a phenomenal record.

MAY 20.—The Transvaal has asked for a cessation of hostilities. (This is not likely to be granted until the British flag flies over Johannesburg and Pretoria). The *New York Herald* commenting on this statement says that the Boers stipulate that the lives of the British colonists who sided with the Boers will be spared, and if not they will destroy the mines around Johannesburg and the city itself. A Pretoria telegram says that on the 16th inst. the Boer general Delany kept in check the troops sent to the relief of Mafeking, but after sunset the command of the Boer troops was passed to a subordinate who immediately gave orders for the retreat of his men, thus leaving the road open for the British troops to enter Mafeking. Pretoria telegrams say that President Kruger has notified the foreign consuls that he intends to defend Johannesburg at all hazards, and that he will not be responsible for life or property in that city. Another telegram from Pretoria says that President Kruger has proposed an exchange of prisoners. (There is a plethora of prisoners in Pretoria who are a serious embarrassment on the Boer commissariat, which is more to go to at the present moment, but there is no likelihood of the prisoners at St. Helena being exchanged). Lord Roberts has not yet received confirmation of the relief of Mafeking, but he announces the occupation of three small p's in the direction of Johannesburg. The Boer commander De Wet, who held positions outside Kroustad, has offered to surrender on condition that he should have personal liberty. (This must mean that he is to be a prisoner on parole. The telegram may be authentic.)

MAY 21.—There is no longer room for doubt that Mafeking was relieved on the 17th inst. The relieving column consisted of only 2,300 men. Col. Mason, who was in command, led a stiff fight with the Boers on the 13th, but on the 15th he managed to effect a junction with Col. Plummer's force, and together they entered Mafeking. (The number of the troops does not coincide with this information). The British losses in the attack were 2 killed, 25 wounded and 2 missing. Capt. Maxwell was amongst the wounded. Provisions are being sent in to the relieved garrison. Col. Buller Powell has been specially promoted by Her Majesty to the rank of major-general for his heroic defence of Mafeking. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a sensational telegram from Capetown saying that a conspiracy has been discovered in Pretoria to depose President Kruger and deliver the Transvaal into the hands of Lord Roberts.

## United States.

MAY 15.—The great heat prevailing in New York is causing apprehensions of a disastrous storm. The Boer delegates who arrived recently in New York have been made citizens of that city. The chief of the mission, Mr. Fischer, before leaving the Transvaal, says the *New York Herald* was authorised to ask for a protectorate by the United States in case of annexation thereto. Mr. Fischer further declared that if the U.S. government declined to interfere in favor of the Transvaal republic and Orange Free State, he would advise the American people to force the hand of the government. (This story is very doubtful.)

MAY 16.—The Boer delegates in New York continue to receive enthusiastic receptions. They declare that they came to obtain peace, but not peace at any price, and add that if they are beaten now they will renew the struggle for liberty at the first opportunity. Telegrams from Mafeking say that the recent defeats inflicted on the Tugela have virtually put an end to the rebellion throughout the archipelago.

MAY 17.—A San Francisco telegram says that a valuable coal mine has been discovered in British Columbia. Senator Rockwell is about to leave shortly for South America to

study the best means of drawing commercial relations closer with the United States. The Boer delegates have been invited to visit 60 towns. They are expected to be from two to three months in the United States. The chief papers of New York and Philadelphia publish articles unfavorable to the Boer delegates and say there is no likelihood of their recovery of the United States interfering in the conflict.

MAY 18.—Five deaths from bubonic pest have been reported from San Francisco, but the information has not been officially confirmed. The Boer delegates have gone on to Washington where they expect to be received on the 21st inst. by President McKinley. The Colombian revolt has fixed out, the legal troops having crushed the revolutionists, taking 1,200 of them prisoners.

MAY 19.—The senate has pronounced in favor of the Nicaraguan canal route, with entire independence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is practically a dead letter. The steamer *Corinthian*, with 1,500 mules on board for South Africa, has been wrecked, but the place of the disaster is not given. The Baltimore papers say that the relief of Mafeking will have no effect on the war. The English opinion used to be that Mafeking was the key to Pretoria, and for that reason was being held at all hazards. Secretary Hay received the democratic delegates who waited on him, and a demonstration was made in favor of Mr. Bryan who accompanied them.

MAY 20.—Mr. Fischer, the president of the Boer commission to the United States, addressing a public meeting in Washington, announced that he had served to communicate to the American government. (This sounds portentous, and has about the same significance as Mesopotamia). The *New York Herald* truly says that the United States cannot possibly interfere in the conflict, and censures the mayor of New York for his ill-advised reception of the Boer commission. The Cuban political chiefs have rejected a proposal by the Marquis de Santa Laria to ask for the independence of Cuba on the 4th July next.

MAY 21.—Col. Hay received the Boer delegates to-day, but not officially. He informed them that President McKinley holds that strict neutrality is the only possible course open to the United States. A large pro-Boer meeting was held to-day in Washington, but no disagreeable incident took place.

## France.

MAY 15.—An outbreak of fire took place in the electrical pavilion of the Paris exposition to-day, but it was quickly got under, and but little damage was done. M. Waldeck Rousseau to-day presented the official scrutiny of the voting on the 13th to the cabinet, and drew special attention to the victory of the republican candidates.

MAY 17.—The French government, according to *Le Temps*, intends to establish a strong emigration to the colonies. (This is a good measure, but France has never been a colonizing country. The absurdity of the telegram was that the French government was going to influence the French colonists already settled in South America. *Mais les Français ont changé tout cela dans l'Amérique du Sud.*)

MAY 18.—Major Marchand has asked leave to join the French mission to reorganize the expedition to Blagie in Central Africa. Trouble is being made by the Moors against the French, and against the Sultan of Morocco. French troops have been ordered to the scene of the disturbances. The Grand Vizier of Morocco, Ahmed Reu Massa, has died after a lingering illness.

MAY 19.—The whole of the various sections of the Paris exhibition are now nearly ready. Up to the present the actual exhibition has had more visitors than any previous exhibition there in the same time. M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, is about to propose a reduction of the postage rate. The body of Comde do Alto Meian was taken to Oporto for burial. His obsequies in Lisbon were of the most imposing nature.

MAY 20.—The *Libre Parole* publishes a telegram from Algiers stating that a body of Moors attacked a French convoy on its way to the French troops at Igli. Fortunately reinforcements came up at the right moment, and the assailants were dispersed. An official note states that out of 33,912 municipalities in France, 24,842 returned republican representatives, which meant a gain of 1,004 municipalities as compared with the previous election.

## Spain.

MAY 15.—The council of ministers was occupied yesterday with returns to be made in the navy, and with primary education. The committee of the National Union has adopted serious resolutions which are likely to produce even greater disorders than those which took place recently in Barcelona and Valencia. The latter city a violent explosion of gas took place, injuring eight people.

## Italy.

MAY 15.—A tumultuous scene again occurred in the chamber of deputies to-day. The government having rejected a resolution proposed by the party of the extreme left, the latter commenced singing socialist and Garibaldi songs, and caused the greatest confusion. The president was obliged to suspend the session. The Roman papers consider the dissolution of the chamber to be inevitable. Mount Vesuvius is again in active eruption.

MAY 18.—A royal decree has dissolved the chamber of deputies, as was to be expected. The new elections are fixed for the 3rd June.

## Miscellaneous.

MAY 20.—The Russian government has sent a strong message to the Soudine Porte on account of Armenians having to become Mohammedans or emigrate to Russia to escape the excessive taxation now being levied on them.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MILEAGE.

In connection with the war now going on in South Africa the following will be of interest as supplying a table of railway distances:—Capetown to De Aar 201 miles, Kimberley 647, Vryburg 774, Mafeking 790, Rintalibana 882, Palapye 1133, Bulawayo 1361, Nampoport 570, Norval's Poot 628, Bloemfontein 750, Viljoens Drift 953, Johannesburg 1014, Pretoria 1040.

Delagoa Bay to Komati Poot 55 miles, Pretoria 349, Johannesburg 395, Port Elizabeth to Nampoport 270 miles, Norval's Poot 328, Bloemfontein 450, Viljoens Drift 650, Johannesburg 714, Pretoria 740.

Durban to Pietermaritzburg 70 miles, Ladysmith 189, Louisburgh 219, Glencoe 231, Newcastle 268, Laings Nek 301, Clarestown 304, Volksrust 303, Johannesburg 383, Pretoria 371.

And the following, comprising many of the principal places from time to time mentioned in the telegrams, show in feet their heights above sea level:—

Bloemfontein 4517 feet, Bulawayo 4469, Clarestown 3586, De Aar 4180, Harmsburg 5250, Johannesburg 5689, Kimberley 4912, Ladysmith 3284, Laings Nek 5100, Mafeking 3191, Newcastle 3593, Norval's Poot 3988, Palapye 3011, Pietermaritzburg 2218, Pretoria 4471, Viljoens Drift 4760, Volksrust 5433, Vryburg 5890.

Traveling by steamer from Capetown to Delagoa Bay round the south and southeast coast of Cape Colony, Natal, Zululand (and some fifty or sixty miles of Portuguese East Africa just before reaching Delagoa Bay), the following would be in nautical miles the distances between the principal ports on the way:—

From Capetown to Port Elizabeth 423 miles, Port Elizabeth to East London 131 miles, East London to Durban 253 miles, Durban to Delagoa Bay 300 miles, Natal 112 miles. And from Delagoa Bay to Beira, the Portuguese port to the northeast, 455 miles.

From Southampton to Capetown by the west coast of Africa is 5975 miles.

## WAK BABIES.

The *Western Mail* recently had an amusing article on the giving of war names to babies. It is hard on the babies that they should have to bear all their lives the earmarks of a fleeting war fever, and in many cases the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children might almost have cause to intervene. Fortunately for the newly-born generations, many of the names of battlefields are unsuitable. No parent would contemplate a child to the name of Omdurman or Dargah. These are available only for villages. But during the Crimean war Alma and even Balaclava were plentiful, and some of them may be living still. There is one case on record in a provincial town in the West in which a baby was christened Alma Balaclava Inkerman; happily for the poor little war-battered creature the fall of Sebastopol was deferred for a time, or that name would have been added by the patriotic parent. Wales just now seems to have caught this kind of fever badly, and the *Western Mail* gives some amusing results, amongst which are a Tugela James, a Mauder River Jones, a Kimberley Clifford, John Kedvers, Butler Thomas, a Harry White Redvers, Joseph, a William Sykes Redvers, Jenkins, and a Zachariah John Redvers Jones. But one of the most comprehensive christening combinations is an Eckel Mettuen Macdonald Baden-Powell Williams. Even poor little baby girls have to suffer, for there is a Jenny Ladysmith Jones and a Violet Ladysmith Phillips. Cannot the R. S. P. C. C. do something?

## THE VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT.

It seems that the Venezuelan question, of which it is pretty safe to say that almost everybody in this country had got heartily tired, is not yet settled after all. The Brazilian foreign minister has protested strongly against the award. When the arbitrators met in Paris the Brazilian government made reservations as to the rights of Brazil, and now avers that when the Tribunal issued its award fixing the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana through territory in the upper reaches of the Rio Takutu and Cotinga, the line passed through Venezuela. Dated 1859, which stipulates that their common frontier should follow the line of the Pacaraima in such manner that the waters flowing towards the Rio Branco belonged to Brazil. The award, says the Brazilian foreign minister, thus presumes that Venezuelan territory extends to the other sides of the Cotinga, and Takutu, incontestably Brazilian, and to the meridional slopes of the Acaray chain, solely disputed against Brazil by France, and which at this very moment is in controversy between those two countries before the Swiss federal council. Brazil contends that the decision of the Tribunal has gone beyond the strict arbitral jurisdiction between the two powers which constituted it; but states, however, that the decision has no prejudicial effect in international law as touching Brazil's claim to territory awarded to British Guiana, which remains to be settled in the forthcoming arbitration as to boundary agreed upon in March last year.—*Commercial Intelligence*, April 7.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 22nd, 1900.

It is to be hoped that the president of the Associação Commercial will succeed in his effort to induce the minister of finance to maintain the good faith of the government in regard to registered trademarks. If the minister refuses, then the matter should be at once taken to the courts, in order to prevent further discredit to the country through such breaches of contract. It is indisputable that the registry of a trademark for a term of years—and labels in Portuguese constitute a very important percentage of them—constitutes a contract of the most binding description. By an international agreement the government has undertaken to protect such trademarks when properly registered. It has made its own rules and regulations regarding such registry, and they have been complied with. The government, therefore, is under the strongest obligation to protect them and to keep good faith with the proprietors of the marks. The simple fact that congress has passed a provision of law prohibiting the importation of merchandise bearing Portuguese labels, can not invalidate the contract made with those who have registered these trademarks. Hundreds of foreigners have developed valuable commercial relations with Brazilian markets by adapting their manufactures to the wants and requirements of the people, and have taken the trouble to label their goods and preparations in Portuguese, so that their customers can read them. These labels have been registered as trademarks in accordance with the law. By what right then can congress and the executive now forbid the use of such labels? Is there no continuity in legislation and administration in this country? Are we to understand that each new government can reverse the acts of its predecessor, and that the merchant and manufacturer must bear the prejudices without appeal? If this is the case, then let us know it, so that foreigners may no longer incur expense in their commercial relations with Brazil, as there is no protection for the rights which they may secure.

## THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In spite of the confident tone in which the President in his message refers to the finances of the country, it is impossible to disguise the constant decrease in the product of the old taxes and the failure of the new taxes to produce the revenue expected of them. When it was decided to collect in gold 10% of the import duties, it was estimated in the budget that the gold receipts from this source would amount last year to 22,200,000\$. But in reality, as we learn from the President's message, they amounted to only 18,483,225\$, or 3,716,775\$ (over 20%) less than the estimate. The total gold receipts of the custom-houses amounted

last year to 18,897,217\$, equivalent to a monthly average of 1,576,968\$.

For the present year the showing is, thus far, still worse. Although the proportion to be collected in gold was increased from 10% to 15% returns for the first quarter of the year show gold customs receipts to the amount of only 4,516,992\$, or a monthly average of 1,505,664\$.

In the budget for this year the gold receipts of the custom-houses are estimated at 27,506,000\$, equivalent to a monthly average of 2,292,166\$. Consequently, for the first quarter of the present year, the average monthly receipts in gold were 71,304\$ less than the monthly average for last year (when only 10% of the duties were collected in gold) and 786,502\$ (or over 34%) less than the monthly average estimated in the budget for this year.

For the month of April the showing, though somewhat more favorable than for the previous three months, is far from corresponding to the budget estimate. At the 12 custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, Victoria, Penedo and Natal, which last year produced over 85% of the gold customs receipts, these receipts amounted last month to 1,422,701\$. If we add to this sum the probable gold receipts of the remaining 9 custom-houses, we shall have a total of 1,670,000\$, which is not much over the monthly average when only 10% of the duties were collected in gold and is 622,166\$ (over 27%) less than the monthly average estimated in the budget.

From the foregoing figures it appears that the monthly average of gold customs receipts in the last four months was about 1,544,500\$. At this rate these receipts for the whole year will amount to 18,538,000\$, or 339,217\$ less than the amount collected last year, when only 10% of the import duties were paid in gold, and 8,948,000\$ less than the amount estimated in the budget for 1900.

The showing in regard to currency receipts is not more favorable than that in relation to receipts in gold. In the first quarter of the present year the combined gold and currency receipts of the custom-houses and the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office were 43,690,378\$158, against 57,313,646\$380 in the first quarter of 1899, and 67,757,952\$534 in that of 1898.

In April the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and eight custom-houses amounted to 12,195,753\$344, against 14,966,900\$371 in April, 1899, and 15,484,063\$702 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

For the first fortnight in May the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted this year to 2,054,439\$565, against 2,659,934\$136 in the corresponding period of last year and 3,030,294\$500 in that of 1898. Those of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office amounted to 1,265,379\$323 in the first fortnight of this month, against 1,287,019\$540 in the corresponding period of 1899.

Consequently the combined gold and currency receipts of the custom-houses and Rio de Janeiro general revenue office, as far as has been ascertained up to the present, amount this year to 59,205,949\$890, against 76,227,501\$727 for the same revenue stations in the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is 17,021,551\$837, or over 22%.

In view of the foregoing figures, it seems to us that even for the sake of immediate revenue, not over 10% of the import duties should be collected in gold. And, as for future revenue, no duties whatever should be collected in gold, the currency duties and other taxes should be reduced, and the consumption taxes should be abolished altogether; for as long as the development of the resources of the country continues to be retarded by burdensome taxation there can be no considerable increase in revenue.

IN THE *Gazeta de Notícias* Senator Antonio Azeredo is publishing a series of interesting articles showing the practical working of the present political system of Brazil. Congressional elections, says the senator (and we do not think any one will venture to contradict him), are a mere farce, in which the candidates of the governors are, with extremely rare exceptions, always elected. These candidates, when they take their seats in congress, render hima obedience to the orders of the governors to whom they owe their election. Nominally the states are self-governing, but in practice their governors are dependent on the President of the republic, who has the power of granting many favors to such as are subservient and of making untenable the position of those who oppose him. The governors accordingly instruct their congressmen to comply with all the wishes of the President, whose authority being free from any restraint, thus becomes entirely absolute. If he commits abuses, the people have no corrective to which they can appeal except revolution.

It is becoming a serious question whether the public shall continue to submit to the arbitrary interference of the statutory authorities in their private affairs. As the matter now stands these interferences constitute a grave abuse. These sanitary inspectors are not selected from the most eminent and trustworthy medical practitioners, but from younger and less experienced men. In a consultation, their opinions would have very little weight with the better class of physicians. And yet, through the mere circumstance that they hold an official position designed to protect the public against epidemic diseases, they assume the right to force their way into private houses, to interfere with the work of better and able physicians than themselves, to impose treatment and restrictions on patients under the care of other medical men, to enforce disinfections and removals dangerous to life, and to quarantine healthy people at pleasure. All this is radically wrong. If the public is to be subjected to medical rule, then let it be the rule of the wisest and best.

The prefect of this city in his reply to the representation of the Botanical Garden tramway directors, says that the resolution voted by the municipal council, and sanctioned by himself, authorizes him to make a new contract with the said company, but does not oblige him to do so. In that case, municipal legislation is a screaming farce. A company goes to the council for a contract, months are consumed in the negotiation, all the municipal departments are consulted in regard to the conditions, every possible cause is imposed in consideration of the favors granted, and then the resolution, stipulating all the favors and compensations agreed upon in the negotiation, is formally passed. The resolution then goes to the prefect, who signs it. And then this official holds that the said resolution merely authorizes him to make the contract, which he can refuse to do if it suits him to do so! In that case why did he sanction the resolution? And if he can exact new and additional compensations, why should the council have anything to do with it? The prefect is making municipal government extremely ridiculous.

In accordance with the report of the official bacteriologist, Dr. Emilio Gomes, and the advice of the Director-general of public health, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, relative to the suspected cases of bilious pest discovered here on the 16th inst., the minister of justice and interior, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, issued a *portaria* yesterday in the name of the President declaring this port and city suspected, ordering vessels leaving the port for other Brazilian ports to first proceed to Ilha Grande for disinfection and prohibiting the dispatch for other Brazilian ports of the articles mentioned in Art. 30 of the sanitary regulations. This places us again under sanitary law, which has become as arbitrary and objectionable as martial law. With all due respect to the professional gentlemen who have discovered the bacillus in the blood of a guinea-pig after being inoculated with the blood of a person dying of suspected plague, we are compelled to say that we do not believe there is any such thing as bilious pest in this city, nor that there is any occasion whatever for the irritating and prejudicial restrictions placed upon the commerce of this port. The doctors are clearly bacillus-mul, and the losses caused by their ridiculous restrictions are worse even than any likely to be caused by the plague. These quarantines are as worthless, besides, as they are prejudicial, and, to speak plainly, they serve no other purpose than to afford extra pay to a few doctors and quarantine employés.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 14.—Senate.—Senator Generoso Ponce spoke on the Mattio Grosso senatorial election.

MAY 15.—Senate.—After a debate on the Mattio Grosso senatorial election the senate by a vote of 23 to 15 declared Dr. José Maria Metello duly elected senator.

MAY 16.—Senate.—The senate adopted a vote of thanks to the Portuguese parliament for its congratulation on the 4th centennial of the discovery of Brazil. Senator Antonio Azeredo moved to ask the chamber of deputies to concur with the senate in the appointment of a joint committee to report a bill for modifying the electoral legislation of the country.

MAY 17.—Senate.—Senator Moraes e Barros said that at the last congressional elections incredible abuses had been committed. He moved to send to the solicitor of the republic the allegations relating to these abuses.

MAY 18.—Senate.—The motion of Senator Antonio Azeredo, offered on the 16th, and that of Senator Moraes e Barros offered on the 17th, were not acted by the senate.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Paul Ramos to ask for information in regard to the contract with the City Improvement Co. It voted, with amendments in 2nd discussion part of the bill on powers of attorney.

MAY 19.—Senate.—The senate sustained the prefect's veto of the municipal council's resolution on payments.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The vote on the powers of attorney bill was completed. The chamber rejected the senate's amendment to the bill on multiplication of students. The bill on agricultural labor contracts and the conscription bill were recommittees.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A Pará telegram of the 19th inst. announces the death of Dr. Karl von Kritz, the geologist of the Pará Museum.

—The inauguration of the electric light service in Rio Claro, São Paulo, is expected to occur on the 26th or 27th inst.

—The city of Fortaleza, Ceará, is crowded with refugees from interior districts, who are seeking transportation to the state of Amazonas.

—An epidemic of influenza is raging in Pará, where a school was closed last week because 90 of its pupils had been attacked by the malady.

—Pará telegrams state that the situation in the Acre district is now the same as before the naval expedition there. The inhabitants intend to make armed resistance to the approaching Bolivian military force.

—The municipal authorities of Rio Claro, São Paulo, have purchased a quantity of magnolias for street shade trees. If they are like the Rio fathers, they will have them cut down just as soon as they begin to afford shade.

—We hear from São Paulo that a letter has been received from the Marquess of Salisbury thanking the English residents there for their congratulatory telegram on the fortunate escape of the Prince of Wales from the distasteful attempt on his life at Brussels.

—A telegram of the 20th inst. reports fighting between policemen and soldiers at Arrais in the state of Paraíba. On some of the streets barricades had been erected and transit was interrupted. Several of the belligerents had been killed and wounded.

—The minister of finance has ordered the issue of the new receipt stamps of 300 reis, which are supposed to be proof against repeated use. If the minister were to study the situation sympathetically, he could unquestionably find better means than this to prevent fraud.

—A man named João Carmo attempted to kill Congo Braga, vicar of the parish at Rio Claro, on the 17th inst., on the ground that the vicar was living with his sister. The people of Rio Claro are said to be hostile to the vicar, whose house is girted by the police.

—At Petropolis on the 16th inst. the Spanish minister received the congratulations of diplomats, officials and friends at the legation and in the evening gave a banquet at the Hotel Alexandra in honor of the birthday anniversary of D. Afonso XIII, the young king of Spain.

—The minister of finance has rejected the offer of the Banco Constructor e Agricola to let for eight years at 800,000\$ the edifice in Largo de S. Bento, São Paulo, belonging to that concern. The merces of the bank excites our warmest admiration. But it would have been better policy to offer it free and accept a gratification. It looks better, you know.

—A conflict has occurred at Chaves, Pará, between the judge and a state deputy on one side, and the local police force on the other. Two police soldiers were killed, and other persons were wounded. The *Pará chefe de segurança* (which is an evident misnomer) accompanied by a military prefect and a force of soldiers has gone to the scene of disturbance.

—In Rio Grande do Sul, says the *Rio Grandense*, over 60 soldiers, refusing to obey the order for transferring them to Mattio Grosso, engaged in rioting on the 7th inst. and caused serious disturbances. Finally they were compelled by force to go on board the steamer *Desferro*, which was about to leave for Montevideo. One of the mutineers fell overboard and was drowned.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry has approved the provisional tariffs of the Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana railway.

—It is announced that the branch line from Bagé to S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, will be inaugurated on June 14th.

—The Leopoldina Railway Co. has filed a protest and a claim for compensation to the amount of £ 10,000 for the loss which it sustained in consequence of the disturbances in April along that line.

—The national treasury and Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland have entered in a protest against the appointment of syndics for the judicial liquidation of the Oeste de Minas railway, which ignores their preponderant interests. The company owes the government £37,700,000 and the Brasilianische Bank £1,200,000.

—The traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway for the month of February amounted to 135,416 in currency, against 87,848 in the same month of 1899, showing an increase of 47,568. The average rate of exchange was 73/32 d., against 7 1/2 d. in February last year, which gave a sterling equivalent of £4,495 this year against £2,525 in 1899, a gain of £1,970. The aggregate receipts since January 1st have been £9,786, against £5,271 in the corresponding two months of 1899, showing an increase of £4,515.

—The new electric tramway service in São Paulo has been undergoing a very severe test since its inauguration because of the desire of everybody to patronize it. Thousands of curious people have crowded the trams, riding out to the end of the lines and back again, merely for pleasure, naturally to the inconvenience of residents of the districts s-rved. And at the city terminus the rush of these passengers to secure seats has been the cause of much inconvenience. In time the novelty will wear off and then these annoyances will disappear.

—In reply to the protests of the government and the Brasilianische Bank against their exclusion from the list of principal creditors represented by syndics in the liquidation of the Oeste de Minas railway, the advocate of that company says that neither of these parties figures in its books as a creditor. The government is known only as guarantor of a loan effected by the railway in London, while the German Bank is said to represent debenture-holders and does not appear on the books as a creditor. The list of syndics was taken from those appearing as preferred creditors.

—The annual report of the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg Railway Co. Ltd. shows that there was a small increase in passenger traffic for the past year, but the returns from freight and other sources show a decrease of 4 1/2 per cent. There was a slight increase in expenditure account. The chairman at the last general meeting stated that the commercial position had not improved. "Trade has remained depressed, although there has been a slight improvement in the value of the milreis." As I have previously told you the removal of the custom-house from Porto Alegre to Rio Grande do Sul was of great disadvantage in the former port, and the law which restricts the carrying of goods and produce between Brazilian ports to Brazilian ships, retards the development of trade in Porto Alegre. The dividend for the year was 8 per share.

—The March traffic receipts (approximate) of the Algodão railway (150 kilometres in length), compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Ap. receipts.....	69,507.860	90,859.940
Exchange.....	613/16 d.	8 1/2 d.
Ap. rec. in sterling.....	£3,123/301	£3,123/62
Tot. rec. since 1st Jan.....	257,310.860	306,927.870
Exchange.....	613/16 d.	8 1/2 d.
idem in sterling.....	£7,304/143	£10,550/1210

Inward freights, tons.....	791	885
idem since 1st Jan.....	2,304	2,750
Outward freights, tons.....	3,109	4,605
idem since 1st Jan.....	12,850	16,322
Passengers carried, tons.....	10,370	10,621
idem since 1st Jan.....	41,905	31,176
Expenditures.....	49,755.130	59,301.821
idem since 1st Jan.....	153,471.582	192,921.569
Balance of month.....	19,752.831	31,558.619
idem since 1st Jan.....	103,868.837	115,958.820

—There were two trial trips last week over the Central Bahia Railway line, and they were both eminently successful. The tunnel is now complete in every respect, the lines are all laid, and the works for the generation and transmission of power are complete. But there remain many details to be finished at the several stations, such as lifts and the like. It will probably therefore, be a couple of months before the line will be completely ready for general traffic. In the meantime, it is to be noted that there is to be only one class of carriage, which is certainly a wise decision. The division into first, second, and third class was perhaps natural when railways were first introduced, but in short lines like this such division would be out of place. Everybody who has travelled on American railways must have recognised how suitable in every way was the accommodation there afforded, where there is only one class. Each carriage accommodates 48 persons—32 at the sides and 16 in the centre. We believe that there will be but one uniform charge of 2d. The matter is not definitely settled, and, of course, the directors may alter their minds. But if we are rightly informed, the present inclination is to fix one uniform charge for long and short distances alike of 2d. We think the decision a good one. On the New York elevated railway there is but one uniform charge—5 cents, or a 1/2d. and we have never heard any grumbling on the part of those who have to travel over so short a distance, while for the whole distance the 1/2d. is a surprisingly low fare. In London the same thing will probably turn out to be true. There will be no grumbling by those who have to travel only a short distance; while those who have to travel the whole distance will be gratified by the very cheapness of the fare.—The Statist, April 7.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Tapolina railway for the week ending May 12th were 244,668 in currency, against 252,745 in the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 8,077. The exchange rate was 8 1/2 d., against 7 1/2 d. last year, which gave a sterling equivalent of £28,570 for the week's receipts, against £7,897 last year, showing an increase of £20,673. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £180,050, against £153,735, showing an increase of £26,315.

—On last Thursday the Botanical Garden tramway company ceased giving return tickets to 1st class passengers, many of whom have consequently refused to pay their fares, alleging that the company has no right to alter its rates without the permission of the prefect. The company, however, claims that the suppression of return tickets is authorized by a resolution of the municipal council, signed by the prefect, and that no special permission from the latter is required. The prefect has made on the subject an enigmatical statement, which is interpreted as a recognition of the right of passengers to demand return tickets. In law, however, the passenger has no such right. If he rides he must pay. If he rides without paying he is committing a trespass. The settlement of the controversy is not with the passenger, but with the courts.

#### RIO CLARO S. PAULO RAILWAY.

The directors, in their report for the year ending March 31st, state that the income of the company arising from the interest on the £2,663,300 five per cent. bonds of the Paulista company, and from the other investments of the company, amounted to £137,010, to which have to be added £33 received for transfer fees and £61 for profit on sale of investments, making a total of £137,105. Deducting therefrom £20,000 for interest on debenture stock and £2,743 for charges in London and income tax, there remains a sum of £114,362, the net revenue for the year. After including the balance of £3,435 brought from last year there remains a sum available of £117,797. The net receipts of the Paulista company for 1899 were Rs. 10,415,470.50, and we are informed unofficially that those for 1899 amounted to about Rs. 12,012,000. This, at the exchange of 8d. per milreis would represent £100,100, of which only £61,965 is required to provide for the interest and redemption of the bonds held by this company. An interim dividend of 7 per cent. was paid on October 17th, absorbing £52,570, and the directors now recommend that a final dividend of 7 per cent. (making 14 per cent. for the year) be declared, payable on the 20th inst. This will require £52,500, and leave £2,797 to be carried forward. The reserve fund remains at £10,000. In accordance with the terms of issue of the Paulista five per cent. bonds, all of which are in the hands of the company, 318 bonds of £100 each were redeemed on 1st of this month, leaving £2,631,500 of these bonds still outstanding. The proceeds of the bonds now redeemed, £31,800, are being invested. During the past half-year the company has had to pay to the Brazilian government £10,412 for extra transfer tax on the original purchase of the line. This amount should be recovered, and in the mean time has been carried to a suspense account, as shown in the balance-sheet.—Financial News, London, April 11.

#### SHIPPING NOTES.

—A New York telegram of the 19th says that the str. "Cousira" from Rio de Janeiro, has been subjected to one month's quarantine. But why? There must be some mistake, surely.

—A telegram from Bahia of yesterday's date says that the master of the str. "Humboldt," Capt. Penrice, arrived there with yellow fever, and had been sent ashore to the isolated hospital.

—No satisfactory tenders having been received for the subsidized river service between Montevideo and Cuyabá, in the state of Mato Grosso, the minister of industry will issue another call. But, of what use will it be? No one can accept the conditions imposed and the risks involved without a very heavy subsidy. Quarantines are making it extremely difficult for a steamship company to avoid serious losses, whilst politics and oppressive taxation are steadily reducing both import and export traffic. Under existing conditions the investment of capital in river and coasting lines is an exceptionally risky business.

—The government has approved the ordinance framed by the national council of hygiene for the medical service of the port. It is substantially as follows:—Every captain or master of a vessel must report to the sanitary inspection of the port the existence of sick persons (infirmos) on board. Those who are able to land must present themselves to the inspection for medical revision and to obtain a pass to be done. They will be visited on board. Similar rule applies to cases of wounds or accidents on board. Captains requiring a doctor on board in any of the above cases must apply for the same either directly to the inspection or by usual code signal. In case of wounds caused by fighting, the police doctors shall intervene. Any case of contagious sickness shall be reported by the inspection to the health authorities. A fine of \$10 is established for any infraction of the above.—Montevideo Times, May 12.—(These regulations are arbitrary and will lead to trouble.)

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 20th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "Wordsworth" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Miss Annie D. Lane, Mrs. Katherine E. Perry, Messrs. Ernest C. Ross, George E. Hillard, Harry C. Keyes, H. G. Cruise, Leslie L. Perry, Bernardino de Campos and Rôublopho O. d'Oliveira. Also 1 first-class and 2 third-class passengers in transit.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—It is now stated that no less than 27 kilometres of wire have been stolen from the telephone company.

—The President has at last taken up his residence at the Cútele palace, coming down from Silvestre on Saturday last.

—It is stated that Minister E. C. II. Phipps will not return to this capital, but will be transferred to the British legation at Brussels.

—It is asserted that in order to obtain from the senate the vote declaring Dr. Melello duly elected senator for Mato Grosso, President Campos Sales did not hesitate to make use of his official influence.

—The sessions of the American juridical congress which has just been held in this city terminated on Sunday last with a formal closing ceremony and a banquet at night at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros.

—The industrial exposition now open at the Lyceum de Artes e Officinas, opposite the opera house, is attracting much attention and is worth a visit. It gives a good idea of the progress which has been made in Brazil in manufactures.

—The feast of the Ascension happens to fall this year, forty days after Easter, exactly on the Queen's birthday. The double holiday will probably produce an increased number of British to call on H. M. acting consul-general this year.

—For the fifth time burglars attempted last Friday morning to enter the house of Minister Martinho. Why does not the minister advertise informing the thieves that the product of the gold duties and consumption taxes are not deposited at his house?

—The conqueror of Mato Grosso is jubilant. The head and the special statistics army continue to hold their positions in the national treasury and printing office and Metello has made a triumphal entry into the senate. And thus does the republicanism of the republic.

—The prefect should be promptly advised that there still remain a half dozen or more shade trees on the outskirts of Largo da Gloria. They should be cut down at once. A bare paved surface is a thing of beauty for ever, while a tree is an eye sore. Down with the trees!

—Three attempts have been made by members of elections committee No. 3 of the chamber of deputies to frame a report on the congressional elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro. In every instance the result has been a failure and one after another the committee men have resigned.

—Admiral Wandenkolk, who for many months under the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto was a political prisoner, has been elected president of the naval club. Approval of the dictator's acts was voted by a servile congress, but public opinion is reversing that decision.

—Thursday next will be Queen Victoria's 81st birthday, and the final year of her reign. The amazing vitality of the venerable sovereign could not be better demonstrated than by the fact that she has been able to hear the ill-fated enthusiasm of her Irish subjects within a few short weeks. God save the Queen!

—The poor quality of the gas supplied to consumers in this city at high prices ought to lead householders to resort to the use of kerosene. It will be found much cheaper, and the light is much better. This is particularly the case on the other side of the bay where one has to light a candle to see whether the gas jet is burning.

—The 4th century commission, it is still, will undertake to raise funds for reproducing the Largo da Gloria arches in granite or marble. It will cost a pretty large sum we fear, but the commission will not hesitate on that account. They will of course call on all the over-taxed merchants and expect a handsome contribution.

—We were pleased to see Mr. H. W. Stacey of the Rio de Janeiro flour mills, back again in Rio last week looking fit and well after a most enjoyable trip to England and an extended tour on the continent. His family has returned with him. Mr. Stacey's magnificent voice, will not be missed after all in our winter entertainments.

—The friends of Mr. R. H. Morgan, who was on the staff of one of our local banks some years ago, will be interested to learn that he is to be married to-morrow at St. John's church, Buenos Aires, to Miss Tarn, a prominent member of the Choral Union of that city. The happy couple will accept many congratulations and good wishes from Rio.

—It should not be forgotten that the lists for the Laceray lawn tennis tournament are to close on the 25th inst. We trust there will be a large number of entries and that the matches will be sharply contested all the way through. The season is beginning earlier, the courts are in splendid condition and the tournament ought to be a brilliant success.

—Yesterday's *Journal do Commercio* contains an important article by Conde de Barreira Viana analysing in a masterly manner the abuses committed by the police authorities and the government in the conspiracy case. This article is an able defence of personal rights and the independence of the judiciary against the encroachments of the executive.

—An interview occurred on Saturday last between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister in regard to the recent note from the Italian government communicating its last resolutions. The *Gazeta de Noticias* of Sunday says that at this conference the situation was cleared, and the only solution in the negotiations with France and Italy was imbedded.

—Minister Martinho has advised the chief of police that for the fifth time his house on Santa Theresia has been broken into and robbed. It is censurable no doubt, but the minister should sleep at home occasionally and see if he can not catch the rogues. And when he does catch them, it is two to one that they will prove to be prospective consumption tax fiends, who are merely practising for future work.

—After having given permission for placing automatic gambling wheels all over the city, in cigar shops, saloons, etc., and after having allowed them to run for many months, the chief of police now orders their immediate removal and has instructed the police to see that the order is obeyed. It is needless to say that the character of the business has nothing to do with the order. These transactions are based on quite another sentiment.

—On Saturday Dr. Vicente d'Ouro Preto applied to the supreme court for writ of habeas-corpus in favor of the prisoners in the conspiracy case. In support of this application he stated that these prisoners, accused of a crime not mentioned in the legislation of the country, had been deprived of their liberty for 45 days, while awaiting the result of a preliminary judicial examination which could have been easily completed in three days. The court ordered the prisoners to be presented before it to-morrow.

—"I understand," says Smith that Minister Martinho has again complained of the inefficiency of Minister Epitacio's police, which fails to protect his house from burglars. If Martinho would find places for his important visitors in the bazaar and the special statistics army, perhaps they would let his house alone and confine their attentions to the national treasury and printing offices. Perhaps Smith is right but, as some hundreds of them are applicants for the fat positions of consumption tax fiends, the difficulty may be solved.

—We were very glad to note that Mr. Crawshaw was very pleasantly surprised on the eve of his departure from Rio by receiving several valuable mementoes of Rio and his friends. Through the exertions of Mrs. Aspinall and Mrs. Bisset, the mothers of the children who had attended the special services for children at the church, subscribed the handsome sum of 1305 which was expended in a handsome gold-headed cane of Amazon snakewood, a fine photograph of Rio and a beautifully mounted oil skin—all characteristic of the country where three years of his life had been spent. The cane had his monogram engraved upon it. The presentation was made at his residence on Tuesday evening last. We hear, also, that the business firms upon whose support the church principally depends, presented Mr. Crawshaw with a purse of 55 guineas on the eve of his departure.

—A controversy has arisen the past week between the prefect and the Botanical Garden tramway company, the former trying to oblige the company to execute certain costly improvements in addition to those specified in its new contract, and the company trying to carry the said new contract into force against the prefect's orders, although the said contract has been duly voted and sanctioned. The prefect has signed the municipal resolution annulling the new contract, and now seeks to introduce an amendment to the said resolution, justifying himself by the assertion that it authorizes not robbery him to make the said contract. (In that case a municipal resolution duly sanctioned is farcical and unnecessary.) In consideration of certain improvements, including the extension of electric traction to all its lines and the construction of a second Copacabana tunnel (both of which are to be opened to the public), the total cost of which will certainly exceed seven thousand counts, the company is granted another thirty years and is permitted to increase its fares by the suppression of return fares at certain hours. And, believing that the passage and sanction of the municipal resolution which specified the provisions of the contract, permitted it to do so, the company last week suspended return tickets and began selling books of tickets at 10 per cent discount, which is of more general utility than the paid and complicated arrangement for return fares at certain hours. The prefect says this is illegal and advises the public not to pay, and a very considerable number of persons who believe that the company has no rights which respect, have been riding to and from the city for nothing. The improvements which the prefect has arbitrarily sought to impose upon the company include the removal of some old buildings and improvement of the shore line on Rua do Russell, and the filling in of the Botafogo Bay shore line begun by the municipality some years ago. Evidently the prefect considers that the company can command money without limit.

tevideo. The wholesale price continues from 340  
350 reis per kilo.



**CERVEJARIA BRAHMA**

Capital	Shares	Emitted	For	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	505	Correa Tatersall Moreaux.....	505	47,388	1 500, Jan. 99	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	—	150000
100,000,000	50,000	all	200	Loas de Santos.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	—	—	106000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Editoradora.....	200	4,427,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	480 000
235,000	235,000	235,000	200	McIlhennott no Brazil.....	200	14,713	4000, Aug. 91	—
8,000,000	10,000	all	200	«Gazeta de Noticias» (newspaper).....	200	5,369,114	8 000, ditto	16 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	«O Fuzil» (newspaper).....	200	51,254	Feb. 1900	17 000
2,850,000	57,000	all	50	«Loterias Nacionais do Brazil».....	50	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	—
3,500,000	all	all	200	Mate Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	1,547,059	100 000, ditto 1900	90 000
100,000,000	10,000	all	100	Montes Financiers.....	100	300,000	13 000, ditto 1900	4 500
931,300	93,130	3,128	100	Sociedade do R. de J. (building society).....	100	39,367	700, Feb. 99	—
2,800,000	20,000	all	100	Transporte e Carruagens.....	100	774,968	2 700, July 99	21 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Uniao Graphica do Brazil.....	200	400,000	6 000, Dec. 99	80 000
500,000	5,000	all	200	Uniao Trade for ships.....	200	59,987	Jan. 1900	150 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	For	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	505	Correa Tatuatelli Moreaux.....	505	47,358	1 500, Jan. 99	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Jan. 95	15000
100,000,000	50,000	all	200	Loas de Santos.....	200	—	Jan. 1900	106000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	4,427,379	40 000, Feb. 99	480 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Editoradora.....	200	14,713	40 000, Aug. 91	—
235,000	235,000	235,000	200	McIlhennottos no Brazil.....	100	5,369,114	8 000, Feb. 1900	16 000
8,000,000	10,000	all	200	«Gazeta de Noticias» (newspaper).....	100	51,254	ditto 92	17 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	«O Fuzil» (newspaper).....	100	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	—
2,850,000	57,000	all	200	«Loterias Nacionais do Brazil».....	50	1,547,059	ditto 1900	90 000
3,500,000	all	all	100	Mate Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13 000, Oct. 1900	4 500
100,000,000	all	all	100	Montes Financiers.....	100	39,367	7 7½, Feb. 99	—
931,300	93,130	3,128	100	Sociedade do R. de J. (building society).....	100	74,968	2 700, July 99	80 000
2,800,000	20,000	all	100	Transporte e Carruagens.....	100	400,000	6 000, Dec. 99	150 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Uniao graphica do Brazil.....	200	59,987	Jan. 1900	—
500,000	5,000	all	200	Uniao water works.....	200	—	—	—

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Franziskaner Bräu (dark)  
Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shopps),  
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Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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PRICES:

In bottles from	1 to	3 doz...	10\$000
"	"	4 " 9 " ...	9\$600
"	"	10 " 19 " ...	9\$000
"	"	20 upwards...	8\$400

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and arduous illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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1900		
May 24	Minho	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Southampton.
" 28	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 30	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Evils is immediate and permanent, all  
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enables us to arrest the decline of strength  
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It can be mixed or baked or cooked with other  
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Sole Agents:

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## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
Brazilian and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April 1873, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month, from a tri-monthly it has  
been a daily weekly publication, even with much  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an  
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